Agua Dulce CSD and LID Ordinance Comparison

Topic	Agua Dulce CSD	LID Ordinance	Comments
Intent	To slow or reduce runoff and recharge local aquifers.	LID encourages site sustainability and smart growth in a manner that respects and preserves the characteristics of the County's watersheds, drainage paths, water supplies, and natural resources. LID builds on conventional design strategies by utilizing every softscape and hardscape surface in a development to perform a beneficial hydrologic function by retaining, detaining, storing, changing the timing of, or filtering stormwater and urban runoff. LID encompasses the use of structural devices, engineered systems, vegetated natural designs, and education in order to distribute stormwater and urban runoff across a development site. LID reduces the impact from the development and provides the benefits of: 1. Replenishing groundwater supplies; 2. Improving the quality of surface water runoff; 3. Stabilizing natural stream characteristics; 4. Preserving natural site characteristics; and 5. Minimizing downstream impacts.	LID Intent is more extensive.
Development Standards for All Projects	No general standards listed.	1. Mimic undeveloped stormwater and urban runoff rates and volumes in any storm event up to and including the "50-year capital design storm event," as defined by Public Works; 2. Prevent pollutants of concern from leaving the development site in stormwater as the result of storms, up to and including a water quality design storm event; and 3. Minimize hydromodification impacts to natural drainage systems.	LID standards are more extensive.
Residential Uses	a. Residential and Accessory Uses. i. On a lot or parcel of land less than one and one-quarter net acres in size, the maximum impervious finished surface areas for residential and associated accessory uses shall not exceed 11,000 square feet or 42 percent of the net area, whichever is less; and ii. On a lot or parcel of land one and one-quarter net acres or greater in size, the maximum impervious finished surface areas for residential and associated accessory uses shall not exceed 20 percent of the net area.	1. A development consisting of four (4) or fewer residential units shall implement at least two LID BMP alternatives listed in the LID Standards Manual, which alternatives include, but are not limited to, disconnecting impervious surfaces, using porous pavement, downspout routing, a dry well, landscaping and irrigation requirements, and a green roof.	CSD prescribes percentage of impervious surface allowed but doesn't say how water should be infiltrated or filtered. LID provides menu of options to infiltrate and filter and requires that at least 2 be used.

Non-Residential Uses (and residential uses above 5 units for LID)	b. Non-Residential Uses. On a lot or parcel of land, the maximum impervious finished surface areas for non-residential uses shall not exceed: i. 65 percent of the net area when occupied by open storage or licensed homes for the aged; ii. 75 percent of the net area when occupied by hospitals, cemeteries, mausoleums, or mortuaries; iii. 80 percent of the net area when occupied by churches or schools; and iv. 85 percent of the net area when occupied by stores, supermarkets, shopping centers, restaurants, service stations, motels, hotels, office buildings, professional buildings, banks, warehouses, manufacturing facilities, enclosed storage, lumber yards, or kennels.	A development consisting of five (5) or more residential units, or a nonresidential development, shall comply with the following requirements: a. The excess volume from each lot upon which such development is occurring shall be infiltrated at the lot level, or in the alternative, the excess volume from the entire development site, including streets and public right-of-way, shall be infiltrated in sub-regional facilities. The tributary area of a sub-regional facility shall be limited to five (5) acres, but may be exceeded with approval of the Director. When infiltration of all excess volume is not technically feasible, on-site storage, reuse, or other water conservation uses of the excess volume is required and shall be implemented as authorized by the Director in accordance with the requirements and provisions in the LID Standards Manual. b. The runoff from the water quality design storm event associated with the developed site hydrology must be treated to the satisfaction of the Director before discharge.	CSD prescribes percentage of impervious surface allowed but doesn't say how water should be infiltrated or filtered. LID requires Hydrologic Analysis and that any increase in runoff be infiltrated or reused on site or at sub-regional facility.
Allowed Impervious Surfaces and BMPs	c. Swales may be given credit towards calculating the maximum impervious finished surface areas on a lot or parcel of land. d. Permeable portions of partially impervious surfaces, such as perforated concrete blocks that allow vegetation growth, may be given credit towards calculating the maximum impervious finished surface areas on a lot or parcel of land.	The LID Standards Manual allows the following Best Management Practices (BMPs): bioretention, cisterns/rain barrels, dry ponds, dry wells, engineered wetlands, green roofs, infiltration basin, infiltration trenches, landscape irrigation, planter boxes, porous pavement, sand filters, vegetated buffers, vegetated swales, wet ponds	LID Standards Manual includes more options for how to infiltrate.
Rain Gutters	e. All structures with rain gutters shall collect and direct all roof runoff towards permeable surfaces and catchment basins rather than towards impervious surfaces such as paved driveways.	No prescriptive measures.	CSD prescribes how rain gutters shall direct water. LID lists downspout routing as one option for res. < 5 units and requires infiltration or reuse on site or at sub-regional facility for non-res. or res> 5 units.